

Research
Tools

Reviews

Journal
CollectionNews &
CommentBooks &
LabwareScience
JobsWeb
Links

research.bmn.com

Latest
Updates

MEDLINE

Swiss
ProtTechnical
TipsStructures
DatabaseMouse
KnockoutSection
Search

My BMN

Exit

Feedback

Help

MEDLINE

► Search

[Browse by Journal](#)[Browse MESH](#)[Preferences](#)[About MEDLINE](#)

Quick Site Search



BioMedNet

[Advanced site search](#)

Medline

[Simple](#)
[Advanced](#)
[Citation](#)
[History](#)
[Results](#)
[Record](#)

The function of KGF in morphogenesis of epithelium and reepithelialization of wounds.

Werner S, Smola H, Liao X, Longaker MT, Krieg T, Hofschneider PH, Williams LT
 Science 1994 Nov 266:819-22

BROWSE : [Science](#) • [Volume 266](#) • [Issue 5186](#)VIEW : [MEDLINE](#), [full MEDLINE](#), [related records](#)

Abstract

The function of keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) in normal and wounded skin was assessed by expression of a dominant-negative KGF receptor transgene in basal keratinocytes. The skin of transgenic mice was characterized by epidermal atrophy, abnormalities in the hair follicles, and dermal hyperthickening. Upon skin injury, inhibition of KGF receptor signaling reduced the proliferation rate of epidermal keratinocytes at the wound edge, resulting in substantially delayed reepithelialization of the wound.

MeSH

[Aging](#); [Animal](#); [Cell Division](#); [Cell Movement](#); [Epidermis](#); [Epithelium](#); [Growth Substances](#); [Hair](#); [Keratinocytes](#); [Mice](#); [Mice, Transgenic](#); [Phenotype](#); [Receptors](#); [Growth Factor](#); [Signal Transduction](#); [Skin](#); [Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#); [Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.](#); [Wound Healing](#)

Author Address

Cardiovascular Research Institute, University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) 94143-0130.

[Order Document](#)

BioMedNet

Research
Tools

Reviews

Journal
CollectionNews &
CommentBooks &
LabwareScience
JobsWeb
Links[Information for Advertisers](#)

© Elsevier Science Limited 2000